



# Selective optical doping to predict the performance and reveal the origin of photocurrent peaks in quantum dots-in-a-well infrared photodetectors

#### by

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#### **Outline**

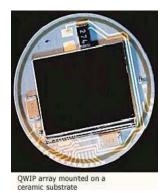
- 1. Motivation and background
- 2. Optical pumping as artificial doping
- 3. Optical characterisation to reveal interband transitions
- 4. Origin of photocurrent peaks
- 5. Predicted performance
- 6. Summary





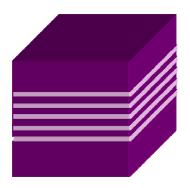


### Acreo / IRnova manufactures IR detectors based on quantum wells



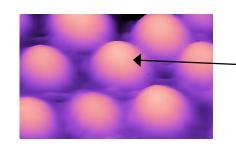


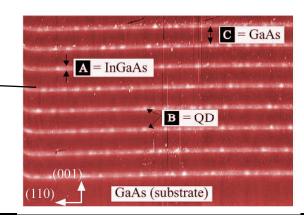
#### Quantum wells



#### Quantum dots-in-a-well structure

Further development through replacement of quantum wells quantum dots



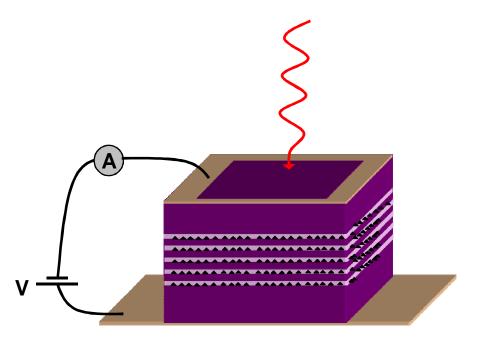


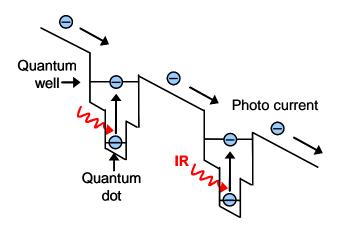






The detection wavelength is partly determined by the dot and partly by the well -> more freedom in the design of the structure.

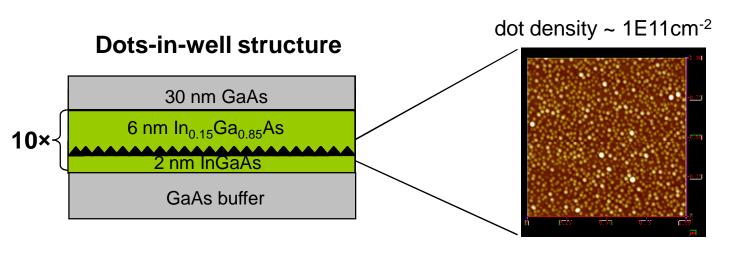




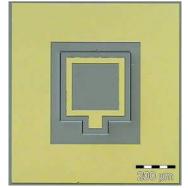
#### Structures and components in this study

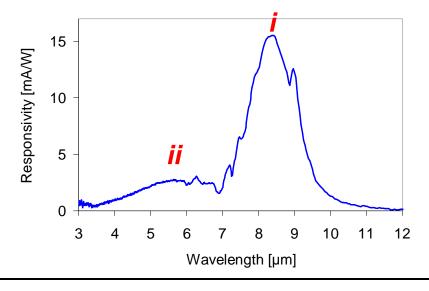


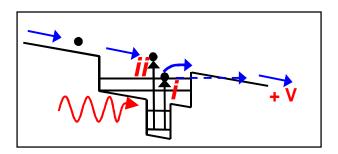




 $170~\mu m~x~170~\mu m\\ single~pixel~components$ 







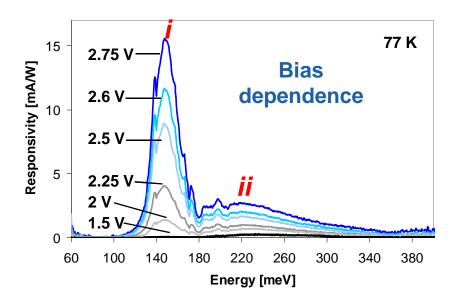
#### Bias dependence of the photocurrent



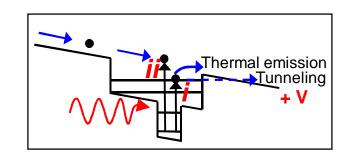


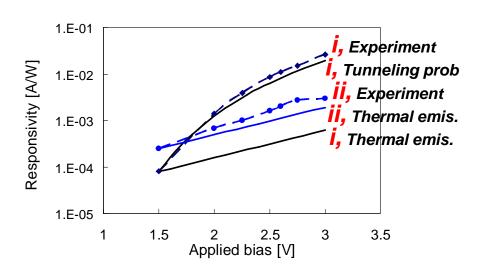
#### Responsivity limited by:

- tunneling
- lack of doping of the QDs



#### Appl. Phys. Lett. 93, 103501 (2008)



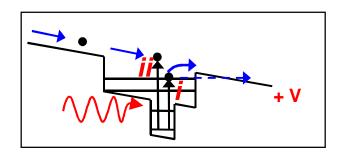


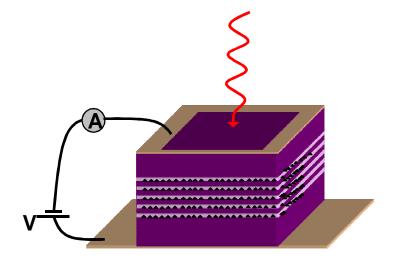
How much can the responsivity be increased?

#### Temperature dependence of the photocurrent

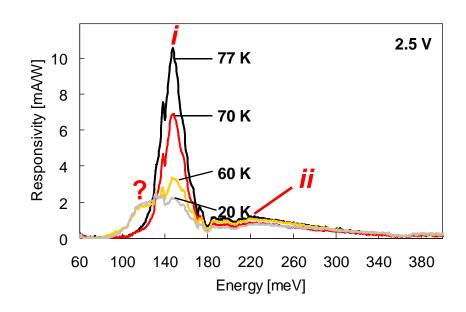








#### **Temperature dependence**

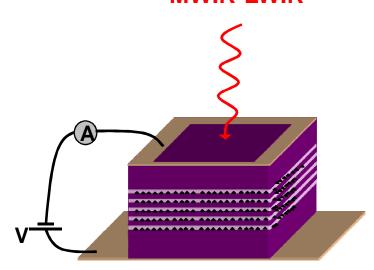


## Optical pumping as artificial doping





#### **MWIR-LWIR**



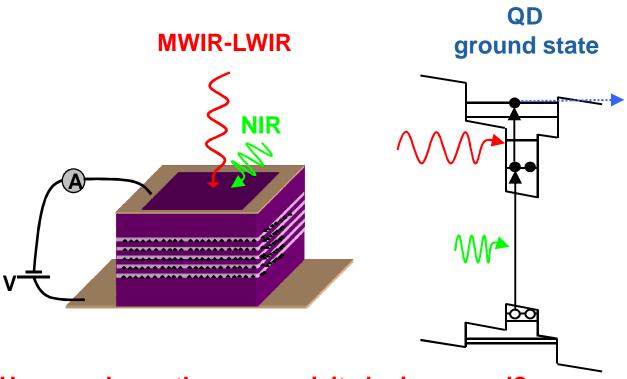
How much can the responsivity be increased?

#### Optical pumping as artificial doping





#### **Selective filling of:**



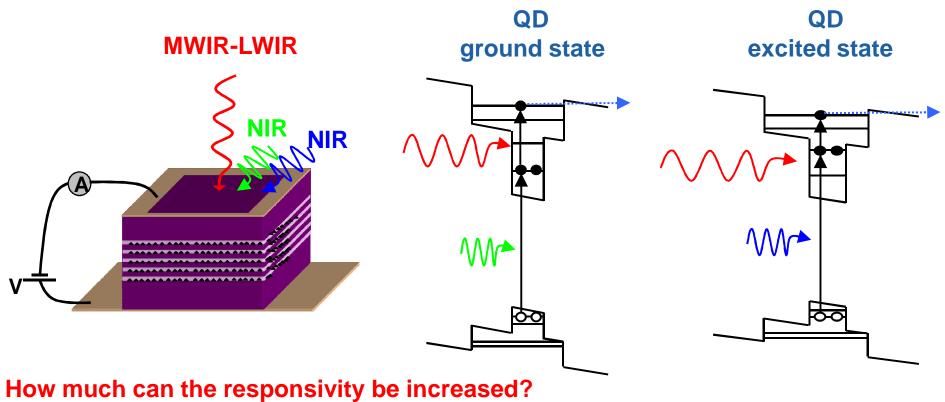
How much can the responsivity be increased?

#### Optical pumping as artificial doping





#### **Selective filling of:**



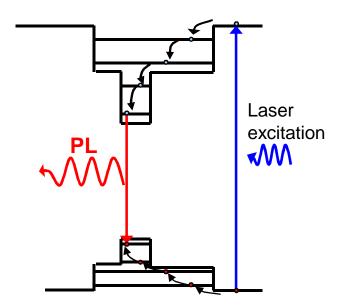
#### **Optical characterisation of the DWELL material**



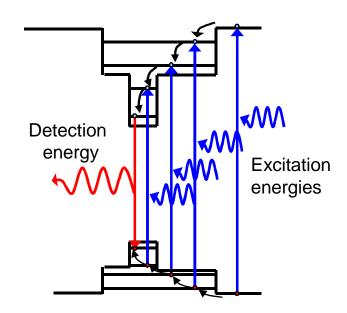


The interband transitions of interest were revealed using:

#### **Photoluminescence (PL)**



#### PL excitation (PLE)



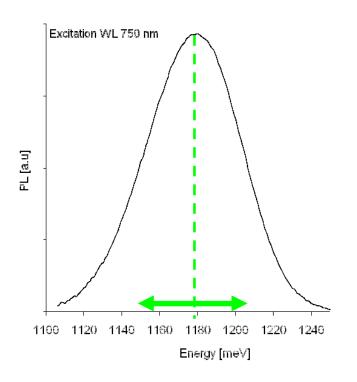


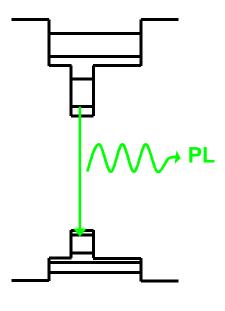




#### Photoluminescence (PL)

-> ground state transition energies





#### **Optical characterisation of the DWELL material**



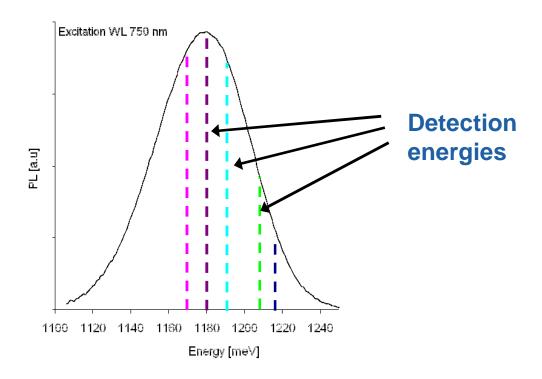


#### Photoluminescence (PL)

-> ground state transition energies

#### PL excitation (PLE)

-> excited state transition energies



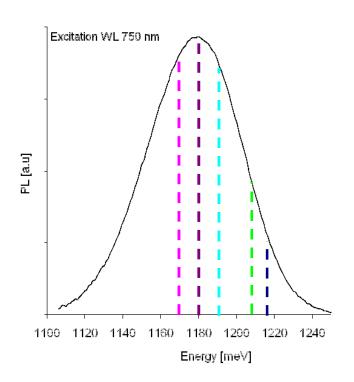
#### **Optical characterisation of the DWELL material**





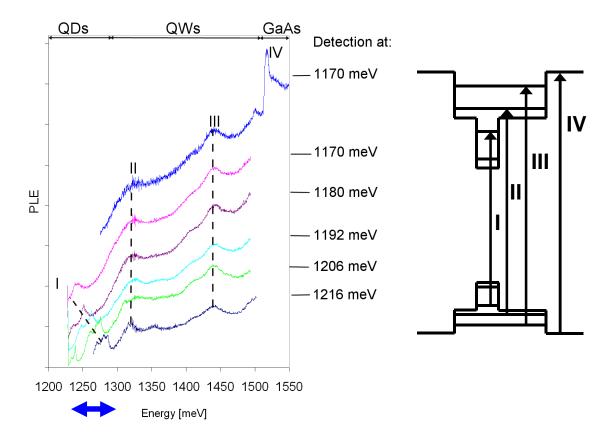
#### Photoluminescence (PL)

-> ground state transition energies



#### PL excitation (PLE)

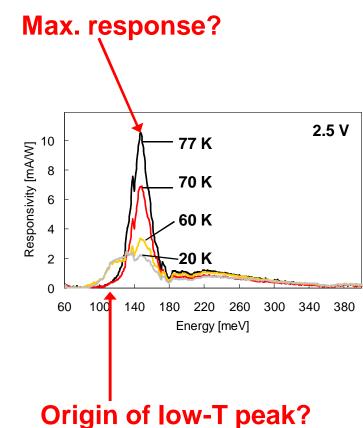
-> excited state transition energies



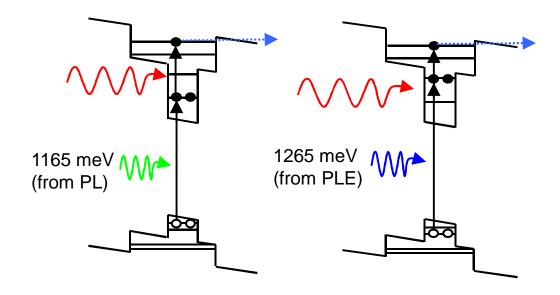
#### **Optical** pumping to identify photocurrent peaks and predict the performance







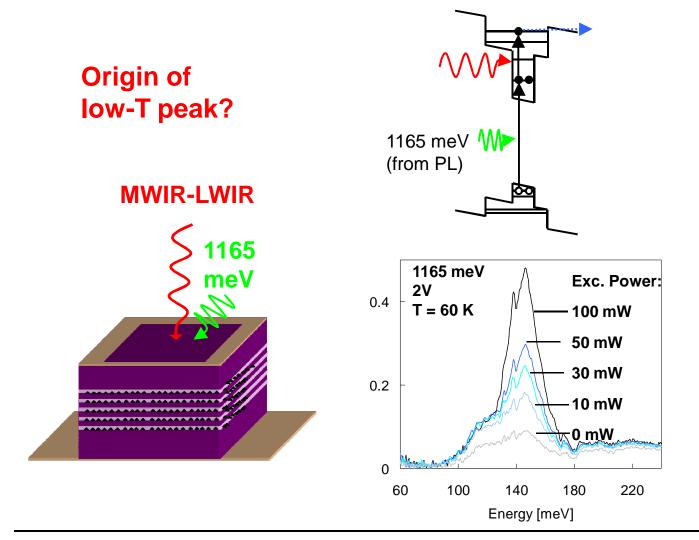
**Optical pumping technique** → selective filling of energy levels







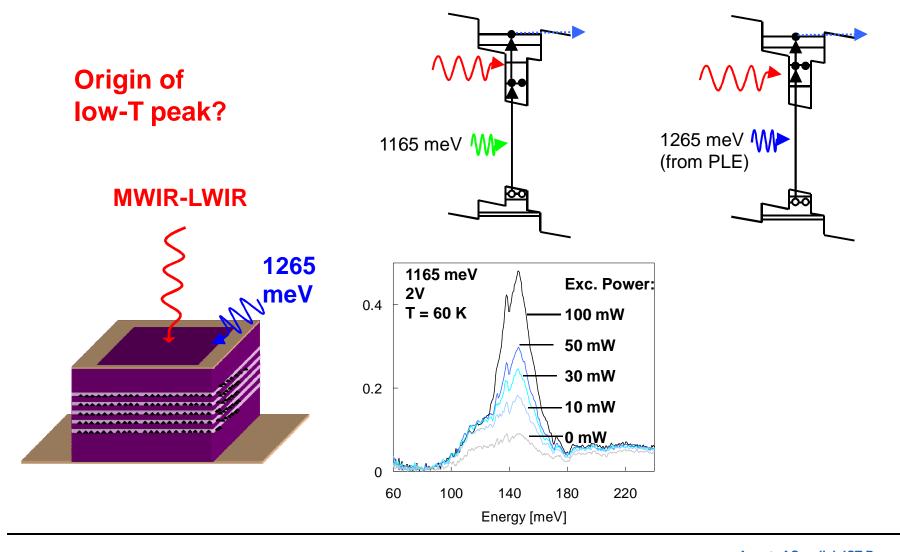








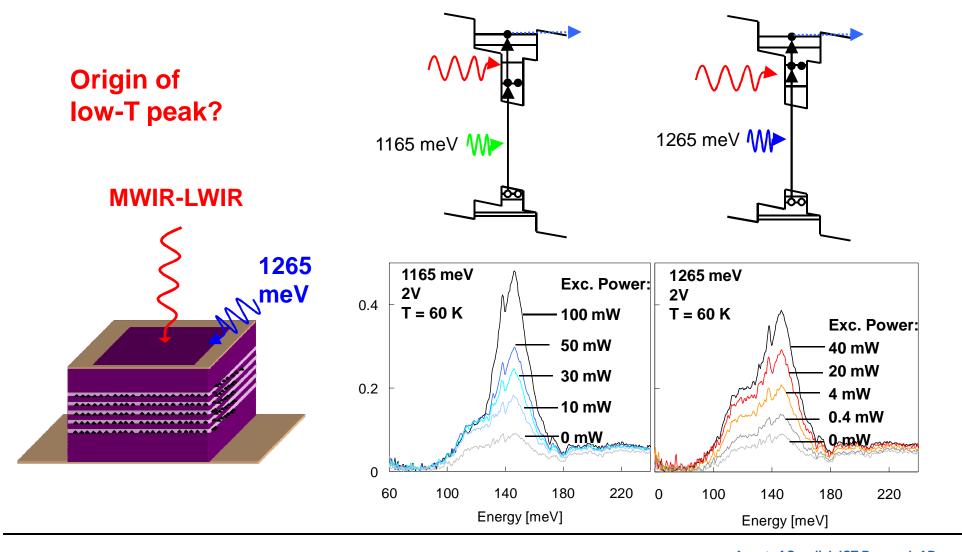




#### **Optical** pumping to identify photocurrent peaks



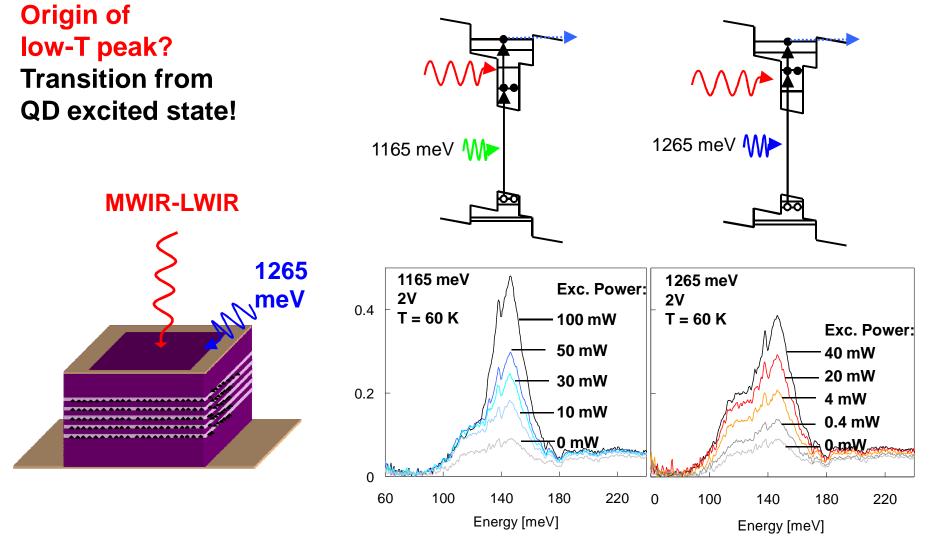




#### **Optical** pumping to identify photocurrent peaks







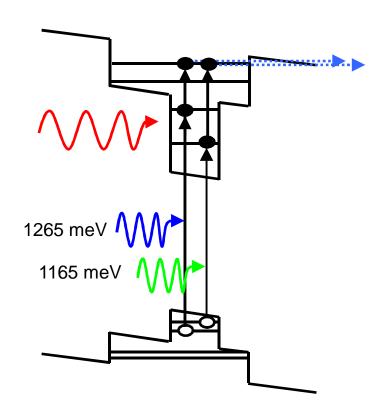






#### Max. response?

# MWIR-LWIR 1165 meV meV

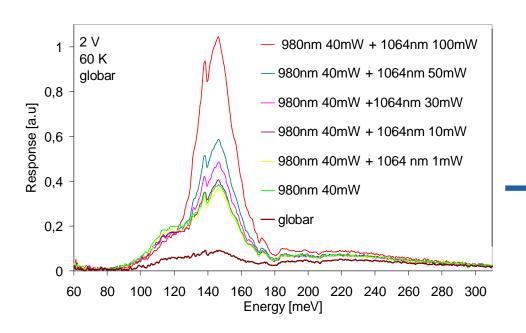


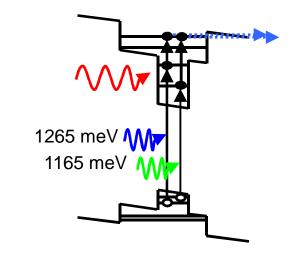






The performance was investigated by filling of the energy levels with dual source optical pumping.





10 times higher responsivity

→ ≈ 150 mA/W

#### **Summary**





- Optical pumping used as artificial doping
- Low temperature photocurrent peak identified
  - originates from QD excited state
- Responsivity predicted to be at least 10 times higher than in the undoped case ≈ 150 mA/W

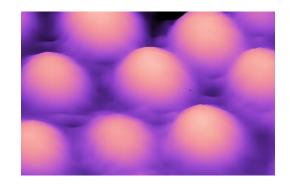
#### Further reading:

- \* Appl. Phys. Lett. **93**, 103501 (2008)
- \* Optical pumping as artificial doping in quantum dots-in-a-well infrared photodetectors soon published in Appl. Phys. Lett. 94 ... (2009)





# Thank you!



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